

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1779.

PHILADELPHIA.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, NOVEMBER 16, 1779.

The Bill, intituled "An Act for the effectual suppression of Public Auctions and Vendues, and to prohibit white male persons, capable of bearing arms, from being pedlars or hawkers," being debated by paragraphs, was ordered to be transcribed and printed for consideration.

Extract from the Minutes.

THOMAS PAINE, Clerk of General Assembly. An ACT for the effectual suppression of public auctions and vendues, and to prohibit white male persons, capable of bearing arms, from being pedlars or hawkers.

WHEREAS the practice of selling goods and merchandizes by public auction or vendue in the present embarrassed state of commerce, occasioned by the war now carrying on between the United States of America and Great-Britain, hath been made use of as a device for enhancing the prices of commodities, and of depreciating the Bills of credit of this State and of the United States of America: AND WHEREAS the restrictions and prohibitions heretofore laid upon sales by public auction or vendue have not proved effectual: For remedy whereof,

Be it enacted by the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That from and after the publication of this act, no goods, wares or merchandizes, or other property whatsoever (except as is herein after excepted) shall be offered or exposed to sale or sold by public auction, vendue or outcry, in any place within the territories of this Commonwealth, by any person or persons whatsoever.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person or persons shall, contrary to the directions of this Act, offer or expose to sale, or shall sell by public auction, vendue or outcry, within this Commonwealth, any goods, wares or merchandize, or property whatsoever (except as is herein after excepted) he, she or they, so offending, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum of money equal to the value of the goods, wares and merchandizes, and other property, so offered or exposed to sale, or so sold by public auction, vendue or outcry, to be recovered by action of debt or by indictment, by any person who will sue or prosecute for the same; the one half part thereof to the use of the person so suing or prosecuting, and the other half part thereof to the use of the Overseers of the poor of the city or place where the offence shall be committed.

Provided always, That this Act shall not be construed to extend to sales at public auction or vendue which shall be made by any Sheriff or other officer, in the execution of his office, who is not specially restricted by this Act; nor to sales by public auction or vendue, holden by executors or administrators, of any real or personal estate, which were, *bona fide*, of their respective testators or intestates; nor to the sale of lands, houses and other real estate; nor to the sale of household goods (which have been in wear and use) horses, cattle and live stock, being the *bona fide* property of resident house-keepers actually removing from any township or district of this State to another, or out of the State.

Provided, nevertheless, That all sales by public auction, vendue or outcry, permitted by this Act, which shall be holden or made within the city of Philadelphia, or within two miles of the Court-house in High-street in the said city, other than the sales by Sheriffs and other officers, Executors and Administrators, as aforesaid, shall be holden and made in the manner herein after limited and directed, and not otherwise.

And although a monopoly of the sale of goods by public auction or vendue, in times of peace and order, as the same was heretofore established in the city of Philadelphia, might be an unjustifiable limitation of private right, and productive of inconvenience, yet for the more effectual attainment of the purposes of this Act, within the city of Philadelphia and the vicinity of the same, it is necessary that a sole auctioneer be established in the said city, during the continuance of the restraints introduced by this Act.

Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the sale by public auction, vendue or outcry, within the said city, and within two miles of the said Court-house, from and after the publication of this Act, of all lands, and other real estates, and of all other property permitted by this Act to be sold by public auction, vendue or outcry, other than the sales by Sheriffs and other officers, Executors and Administrators as aforesaid, shall be performed by an officer, who shall be appointed and commissioned for that purpose by who shall be styled the Auctioneer of the city of Philadelphia; and if any person or persons, other than the said Auctioneer, his deputy or assistants, shall, in the said city, or within two miles of the said Court-house, offer or expose to sale, or shall sell by public auction, vendue or outcry, any lands, houses or other property, permitted by this Act to be sold by public auction, vendue or outcry, as aforesaid, he, she or they, so offending, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum of money equal to the value of the lands, houses, goods or other property, so offered or exposed to sale, or so sold by public auction, vendue or outcry, to be recovered by action of debt or by indictment, in like manner and to like use, as in the case of persons who shall sell by pub-

lic vendue any goods by this Act prohibited to be so sold, as aforesaid.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that it shall be the duty of the said Auctioneer to enquire diligently after all offences against this Act which shall be committed within his jurisdiction, as above described, and to inform against the offenders, and to recover the penalties directed and provided by this Act; but not exclusive of any other person, who will sue or prosecute for the same; and the said auctioneer shall, before he enters upon the duties of his said office, become bound, with two sufficient sureties, unto the President of the Supreme Executive Council of this State in the sum of conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties required of him, and for the honest and just satisfaction and payment of his employers and every of them; and besides the usual attestations required of the officers of this State by law, shall take an oath that he will to the best of his skill and abilities faithfully perform and execute the duties required of him by this Act.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the recompence of the said Auctioneer, for selling at public auction, collecting the money, and paying over the same, without loss or waste, shall be as follows; that is to say,

AND WHEREAS the sale by public auction, or vendue, of goods taken as prize upon water, and condemned in the Court of Admiralty, has been found very prejudicial to the credit of the paper money of the United States, emitted by the Honorable Congress, by affording frequent and easy opportunities of gratifying private avarice, in advancing and heightening the nominal value of commodities; for remedy whereof,

Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That during the continuance of this Act, the Marshal of the Court of Admiralty of this State shall not sell any goods, wares or merchandizes, or other property, by public auction or vendue, saving and excepting the ships or other vessels, taken up and condemned as prize, which vessels he shall put with and sell together with their tackle, furniture and cannon, and not separately; and saving, also, such goods, really perishable in their nature, or greatly damaged, so as not to be kept without further injury till the trial of the capture be finished, the same to be so reported to the Judge of the Court of Admiralty of this State, upon the oaths of judicious and indifferent persons, appointed to view the same; under like penalty and forfeiture, to be recovered in like manner, and to like use as the forfeitures herein before mentioned and directed.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said Marshal shall make out an exact inventory of the prizes taken upon water, and condemned in the Court of Admiralty, and shall have them appraised by three or more sworn appraisers, to be appointed by the said Judge, at the true value thereof in current money; which inventory and appraisement, in which the distribution herein after directed shall be distinguished, shall be filed with the Register of the said Court of Admiralty, and in case no appeal be entered in due time, or in case there shall be execution of the decree of the said Court, upon security being entered in double the value, the same (except ships and vessels, and such perishable and damaged goods as aforesaid) shall be divided and distributed by the said Marshal, in equal and fair shares and proportions, to the agent of the owners of the ship of war, if any there be, of the one part, and to the agent of the Captain or commander, marines and other persons entitled, by being present at the seizure of such prize, on the other part; or if two or more ships of war shall have right to such prize, then into two general divisions, one for each, to be subdivided between the owners and crew of both of the said ships as aforesaid, where such divisions and subdivisions shall be proper and just; but into no farther or less parts or shares: And in case it shall so happen, that the nature of the property to be distributed as aforesaid shall not admit of a division and distribution perfectly equal, then the right to the same in kind shall be determined by lot, and the unavoidable difference therein shall be equalized, and paid in money by the party receiving such goods to the other party: and the like mode of distribution shall take place in case of re-capture, unless the former owner shall forthwith pay down the salvage in current money; and the said Marshal is by virtue of this Act enabled to retain in his hands a sufficiency of the goods or property condemned, to secure to him in all such cases of distribution as aforesaid, the payment of the costs of suit and other reasonable charges by him expended for the securing and distributing the said captures.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said Marshal, for all goods so distributed, shall be entitled to a fee of per cent and no more. And the said appraisers shall be allowed and paid a reasonable reward for each day which they shall be employed therein, to be ascertained by the said Judge, the said allowance to be defrayed out of the said captures.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any printer or other person, during the continuance of this Act, shall print, write or publish any advertisement of the sale of any goods or property, not warranted or allowed by this Act, he or she, so offending, shall forfeit and pay the sum of pounds; one half part

thereof to the person who shall sue for the same, and the other half part thereof to the use of the Overseers of the Poor of the city or place where the offence shall be committed; which sum shall be recoverable in a summary way before any Justice of the Peace of the proper city or county, in the manner in which demands not exceeding fifty pounds are recoverable, with costs of suit.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any male white person, capable of bearing arms in the Militia, shall during the continuance of this Act, by virtue of any licence or otherwise, travel or go about as a pedlar or hawker, within this State, the person so offending shall forfeit and pay for every such offence, the sum of pounds, to be recovered by action of debt or by indictment, and applied to the same use, as the penalties and forfeitures imposed by this Act, on persons who shall sell goods by public vendue contrary to this Act, are directed to be recovered and applied as aforesaid.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That an Act of General Assembly, intituled "An Act for regulating Pedlars, Vendues, &c." passed on the 14th day of February, which was in the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and twenty-nine; so far as the same relates to public vendues; and also so much of the said Act as relates to pedlars and hawkers, as is by this Act altered or amended, and no more thereof, is hereby repealed.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That one other Act of General Assembly, intituled "An Act to prohibit the sale of goods by Public Vendue, and to regulate Hawkers and Pedlars within this State," passed on the 19th day of June, which was in the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven, is also repealed.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That this Act shall continue and be in force until the termination and end of the present war between the United States of America and Great-Britain, and no longer.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, NOVEMBER 16, 1779.

The House completed the second reading of the Bill, intituled "An Act to confirm the estates and interests of the College, Academy, and Charitable School of Philadelphia, and to amend and alter the charters thereof, conformably to the Revolution and to the Constitution and Government of this Commonwealth;" ordered to be transcribed and published for consideration.

Extract from the Minutes.

THOMAS PAINE, Clerk of General Assembly.

An ACT to confirm the estates and interests of the College, Academy, and Charitable School of the city of Philadelphia, and to amend and alter the charters thereof, conformably to the Revolution and to the Constitution and Government of this Commonwealth.

WHEREAS the education of youth has ever been found to be of the most essential consequence, as well to the good government of States, and the peace and welfare of society, as to the profit and ornament of individuals; inasmuch that, from the experience of all ages, it appears that seminaries of learning, when properly conducted, have been public blessings to mankind; and that on the contrary, when in the hands of dangerous and dissipated men, they have troubled the peace of society, shaken the government, and often caused tumult, sedition and bloodshed.

AND WHEREAS the College, Academy and charitable School of the city of Philadelphia, were at first founded on a plan of free and unlimited Catholicism; but it appears that the Trustees thereof, by a vote or by-law of their Board, bearing date the fourteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixty-four, have departed from the plan of the original founders, and narrowed the foundation of the said institution.

Be it therefore enacted by the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That the charter of the said seminary, granted by the late Proprietaries of Pennsylvania, bearing date the thirtieth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and fifty-three, whereby certain persons were incorporated by the name, title and style of the Trustees of the Academy and Charitable School in the province of Pennsylvania, and the additional charter granted by the same Proprietaries, bearing date on the fourth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and fifty-five, by which the Trustees of the same Academy and Charitable School were again incorporated, by the name, title and style of the Trustees of the College, Academy and Charitable School of the city of Philadelphia, in the province of Pennsylvania, together with all and singular the rights, powers, privileges, emoluments and advantages, and also all the estates, claims and demands, to the same corporation belonging, discharged from the afore-recited vote or by-law of the said Trustees, confining and narrowing the true and original plan of the said institution, which vote or by-law, and all others contrary to the true design and spirit of the said charter, are hereby declared to be void, be and they are in and by this act ratified and confirmed to and for the

[For the Remainder see the Fourth Page.]

THERE can be no doubt that the operations on the part of our ally were wisely directed to the coast of Georgia. The only other object that could be pointed out was New-York. But we have seen that this was not more important; and it may be added, that the accomplishment of it was much more uncertain. There were a body of near 15,000 men who could be speedily drawn to that garrison. They were well supplied with provisions by the arrival of the Cork fleet just before. The entrance from the Hook to the city was liable to be rendered difficult by obstructions sunk in the channel. On the land side there was but one narrow approach, by reason of the river which flows upon the north, and the bay on the east of it. All these circumstances, at the same time that they called forth the boldest exertion, would render it a matter of great uncertainty to reduce it. In Georgia a less considerable body of the enemy, less supplied with provisions, more divided in their force, and more unexpectedly to be attacked, were circumstances that rendered the attempt practicable, and seemed to justify our most sanguine expectations of the success of it.

Nevertheless the enterprize in the State of Georgia was not easy. There were not less than between two and three thousand of the best troops of Britain, with a body of refugees, prompted by every motive of hatred, avarice and revenge, to make a desperate resistance. There was a regiment of slaves disciplined, and two thousand of the the same people employed as pioneers to throw up works of defence for the enemy. The soil of Georgia, and the neighbourhood of Savannah especially, was favourable to throw up works, being a light floating sand at top, with a layer of tenacious clay at a small distance underneath, and to a great depth. The ball might sink in this without shaking the work of which it was constructed.

The Count on his first arrival had expected to remain eight days only. Acting on a large line he could not divert longer for the sake of an individual object. Besides, from the shelving nature of the coast, shallow to a great distance, he was under the necessity of anchoring his fleet twelve miles out at sea, where riding in an unsafe road, he was every moment in danger of being driven by the north-east blast on a lee shore. These circumstances rendered his stay inconvenient, and at the same time hazardous.

It was the hope of the Count, by the assistance of our army, to have reduced the enemy by a coup de main, and to have put an end to the war in that state at once. Disappointed in this hope by the strength of the works of Savannah, and by the junction of the force of the enemy from the garrison of Beaufort, and still possessing the most anxious desire to accomplish the object for the service of these states, he was induced to continue a much longer time. Finally the storming of the works, which became eligible, was unfortunate. Nevertheless the honour of the Count, and of those engaged in the enterprize, American and French officers and soldiery, is the same that it would have been, had an event of a different nature taken place. What is there in success that can change the nature of an action? Bravery discovered in a gallant enterprize is still bravery independent of all circumstance. The virtue of those who fought at Savannah is of the same nature and rose to the same level with those who succeeded at Stony-point. It is an apprehension that the unenlightened minds of men will not believe this, which is the cause of that chagrin which noble minds feel when they are disappointed in an enterprize. The noble mind of the Count D'Estaing, no doubt, feels much of this, as his reputation lies in some measure with a people of different manners, language, and former connection. He may be led to conceive that ancient prejudices may arise against the nation; and that our estimation of himself may be lessened from his want of success in this instance; a want of success is always unpopular. General Lincoln, entering with sympathy into the feelings of this brave man, his fellow officer, seems to be conscious of the same apprehension. It is his hope that he (the Count) will be consoled by an assurance, that though he has not succeeded according to his wishes, "we regard with high approbation his intention to serve us, and his want of success will not lessen our ideas of his merit." It will be a just ground of consolation; for I do not hope, but am persuaded, that the people of America are too generous and sensible, to suffer the least false colouring from a want of success to obtrude itself upon their fancy. The people of America are not unacquainted with the former character of this officer. We have heard the testimony which our enemies the British have given of his conduct. In a history of the late war, periodically published in Britain, and supposed to be written by the celebrated Mr. Burke, he is called "the lively adventurer D'Estaing, and in the East-Indies is said to have done more with two ships under his command, than all the other armed force in that quarter." We ourselves have been witnesses of his activity from the first moment of his appearance on the Delaware, to his sailing to New-York, to Rhode-Island, and to Boston. The storm which ensued was that only which refused the whole fleet of Lord Howe from his power. We are not unacquainted with his victories in the West-Indies, with the gallant manner in which he fought against superior numbers, and risked his person on the island of St. Lucia. We have heard the same of his martial prowess in the naval engagement off the island of Grenada. We acknowledge, we admire, we approve his attention, his patience, through every unavoidable delay of winds, tides, and shoals; in the debarkation of his troops in Georgia. We entertain a high sense of his noble valour in determining an assault upon the works of the enemy, when this, or to abandon the enterprize, became the only alternative. We know that few instances among men have equalled that gallantry of spirit with which he placed himself at the head of his column, and led on the attack, risking his person equal with the meanest grenadier, and performing at once, as is said of the best officers, the function of a brave soldier and a gallant chieftain. Advancing to the very verge of the works, it was not until after an hour's heavy conflict, amidst a shower from artillery and small arms, that he designed to desert and to draw off his troops, who, with my brave countrymen, companions in the same danger, still retreated regularly, keeping a steady countenance upon the faces of the enemy, on whose minds such was the impression left by the steadiness and perseverance of the assault, that they ventured not to pur-

sue, but the repulsed brought off their wounded from the field of battle, and encamped that night within a small distance of the town of Savannah.

On our part, and on the part of our ally, all was done that could seem to ensure success. The behaviour of the Count d'Estaing was in all respects great and worthy every praise. There is no danger that the issue of the enterprize will at all lessen our ideas of his merit. Bravery unfortunate, like beauty in distress, becomes the proper subject of tragedy, and finds its way to the human heart. We admire distinguished valour when it is surrounded with success; but in a reverse of situation, when it seems to fall under our dominion, and to solicit our protection, we not only admire but we love also. Hence it is that we are more interested in behalf of Pompey on the strand of Egypt, than when rich with the glory of many wars, and exalted by the panegyric of Cicero, he was sent to finish the campaign against Mithridates. I have no doubt but that from this movement the Count d'Estaing will become doubly the favourite of America. The wounds which he has received, the blood which he has shed in our service, will be remembered by us. He has displayed a most heroic valour, tempered with prudence, and the troops under his command have acted with the greatest courage. The Americans have behaved, I will say with equal bravery, and in my opinion no greater praise can be given to mortals. They were repulsed, but the columns drew off with unbroken ranks, more than what the balls had made passing through them. When I consider the hazard and the boldness of the charge, and the patience and fortitude with which the issue of it was borne, I forget that it was not a victory. Arrayed in the splendour of martial virtue, discovered by the assailants, it rises to a conquest. I am sure the effect of it on the minds of the enemy will be equal to such, and that, dismayed and beat down, they will not, for a long time, dare to renew their incursions.

THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

FROM THE NEW-JERSEY JOURNAL. LETTERS ON OUR PAPER CURRENCY. L E T T E R III.

OUR next enquiry is, what is right and best to be done in the present depreciated state of our currency? This is an important enquiry, and to pursue it properly in theory and practice, we should lay aside all selfish, mercenary principles and views. The public good must be regarded, not the private interest of particular persons here or there. In regarding the public good, I allow, should be comprehended the future credit or reputation of these states; also justice and equity to particular persons, as far as possible. In all such cases, some particular persons will unavoidably suffer more or less. No law or proceeding can equally save every instance. Justice and equity to particular persons, and the good of the whole, jointly, should be regarded, and should regulate the conduct in such cases; always remembering that when both cannot be equally regarded, the private must yield to the public.

A proper view of the nature of the case, and the reason of things, may lead us to determine what ought to be done. I shall first mention the plan or method, that we may have it in view, and then so far as it does not of itself afford light and satisfaction, I shall say something upon the reason and nature of the case.—The method plainly is this, after two or three more large taxes in a short space of time, our present paper money must be struck off its legs: must cease to be a currency, and be properly redeemed.—Other paper money, of a different sort, should be made, in so small a quantity that it will not be in danger of depreciation. I will suppose there is the value of ten million of dollars hard money in these thirteen states now laying dormant, which might be drawn out into circulation. If the value of ten million of dollars, new paper money, should be struck, and only that sum in paper be allowed to be in circulation, there would be no danger of depreciation. This, with the ten million of hard money, might be a sufficient currency for a short time. If trade should increase, and hard money circulate, ten million of dollars more in paper might be emitted in two or three years, and there be no danger of depreciation while half, or even a third part so much hard money continued circulating. Our present continental money must, doubtless, be struck dead, so as not to be a circulating medium; and it must not be left to the owners. The enquiry then is, in what manner shall it be redeemed, and what shall the owners receive for it? I answer, in proportion to its worth when it was struck dead, and in proportion to its worth when put into the public funds. Suppose, when it is struck dead, the exchange is twenty for one. Suppose ten million of dollars, new money, as good as silver, issued; the old money should be brought in and exchanged for this at twenty for one. Suppose there should be then extant one hundred and fifty million of dollars old money, seven hundred and fifty thousand of the new money would exchange and burn all the old at twenty for one; and two hundred and fifty thousand new money would be left to pay debts, &c. The next enquiry is, how the debts are to be paid, and what those are to receive who have put money into the continental treasury? I answer; in proportion to the value of the money when they put it in, viz. Those who have put in within one year last past should receive one for fifteen or twenty, that they put in. All those that put into the funds in the year 1778 should receive one for four, six or eight, that they put in; those that put into the funds in the year 1777 should receive one half, i. e. one for two; and all that put in before 1777 should receive the whole, i. e. dollar for dollar. And every legislature should order the private debts between man and man to be paid in the same manner, or something similar. If the Congress have, in any particular instances, stipulated to pay in a particular manner, those engagements must be made good, and the country will support them in it.

Should this proposal take place now, all those persons who have money which they have obtained within one year, whether in trade, for labour, or country produce, have obtained it so cheap and easy, that one silver dollar, or one dollar of the new money proposed, would be as good to them as fifteen or twenty dollars of the old money which they had in hand, and there would be no reason why they should receive more for it, because they gave no more for the old money which they lately obtained.

There will be objections, by interested men, to what

has been proposed. Some may say they have had money by them several years, expecting it would be made good. I answer, if they have had money by them in a course of trade, sometimes receiving and sometimes paying out, they have reaped the advantage of it; but if they have had it laying dead by them, they deserve to bear the loss of the depreciation, because they did not put it into the public funds, where it was so much wanted, and where they would, in the end, receive the value of it according to what it was worth when they put it in.

Another objection is, that many widows, orphans, and others, who had money at interest in the country, have had it paid in, and been obliged to receive it according to the nominal sum, when the discount was two, four, six, eight, or fifteen for one, and have put it into the continental treasury, hoping it would be made good. It is thought hard that those persons should lose so great a part of their estate as they must by the before-mentioned proposal. I acknowledge this an hard case. Many have suffered in this manner; many, who have had their money thus paid in to them, have been obliged to live upon it and spend all they had in a short time, by reason of the depreciation. Those who have put their money into the continental treasury will not suffer more than others, who have been obliged to spend it. There is no scheme or plan that will remedy every case; that is best, that is best upon the whole; and it is proper to observe that the sums of money of this sort put into the treasury are very inconsiderable, compared with the whole that is to be redeemed; and it is not reasonable that the whole should be raised to ten or twenty times its value, for the sake of such an inconsiderable part. But concerning this hard case, and those sufferers, I may say something in my next, which I design shall be my last letter. Another objection is, that this proposal would not relieve our difficulty, because the new money proposed would be liable to depreciate as the other has done.—I answer, there is no sort of danger, if there is not more paper money made than will be a scarce medium of trade, together with the hard money that is in the country. If a few persons should scruple the new money for a time, it would have no considerable effect; the country would soon find the utility of it, and use it so as to put it out of danger. There should be no law made to punish any that should prefer hard money to the new paper money; this would imply a suspicion that the money was not so good. Let every one do as he pleases; the country would soon find its interest: Yet the new money should be made a lawful tender, &c.—If no more than ten million was first struck, it would secure its credit; and after the increase of trade and circulation of hard money, its sum might be gradually increased to twenty million, and this would produce a fund that would help us in any of our public affairs; whether for a defensive navy or any thing else, then found to be necessary.

There are several other objections, but they are of so little weight, and so easily obviated, that it is needless to spend time to answer them. I have to observe, that if the old money now paying in by large taxes can be burnt nearly as fast as paid in, it would be proper, before it stops circulating, to let our people have the advantage of paying two or three large taxes while they can get money cheap and easy; but if what is paid in is not burnt, but again paid out to support public expences, then the former the above-mentioned proposal takes place the better, that our money matters may be fixed, and no longer fluctuating.

I am morally certain, that something similar to what I have above proposed must and will in the end take place with respect to our paper currency; and I may venture to assure those who have had a dependence upon its being restored to its original value, that they will be disappointed; but they shall not be disappointed of what they have a just reason to expect, and right to receive. As to the gradual increase of the value, and appreciation of our paper money by the gradual diminution of the quantity, it is a chimera, and will never take place; and that for more reasons than I have now time to mention, and which I should think are obvious to men of penetration, and acquainted with politics and commerce.

E U M E N E S.

THE MARSHAL of the ADMIRALTY'S OFFICE is removed to his Dwelling-house in Water Street, next Door but one to Mess. James and Drinker's Store, between Arch and Race Streets.

All Persons indebted for Goods purchased of him at Public Auction are earnestly requested to make immediate Payment, that he may be enabled to settle his Accounts with the Captains.

JUST ARRIVED, and to be SOLD by RICHARD FOOTMAN,

At his Commission Store, in Second Street, below Market-Street, A Great variety of elegant Chintzes, Calicoes and Cottons, Irish Linens, Britannias, Cotton Handkerchiefs, Checks, Stockings, Bohea and Hyson Tea, &c. Also, A large Assortment of Knives and Forks.

Said FOOTMAN continues to sell by Auction, Household Furniture, &c. for Persons leaving the State, Executors and Administrators.

A NEGROE MAN to hire out. He is a Baker by Trade, but very handy at all Kinds of Labour.

THE PURCHASERS of the Real Estate, late belonging to Curtis Lewis, in Chester county, which was confiscated and sold agreeable to an Act of General Assembly of Pennsylvania, are requested to attend at the house of Elijah Weed, in Downingtown, on the 4th day of December next, in order to pay their respective arrears and receive possession of the premises. Those who neglect this Notice may expect to forfeit their right according to contract.

N. B. All the Purchasers are requested to attend at said time and place.

Forty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, the 23d of November ult. A BAY MARE, 15 hands high, wall-eyed, branded with the letters CA, and some saddle spots on her back, her fetlock joints sore, having been tied with a rope. Whoever takes up the said Mare, and brings her to ANTHONY BERKINBOYL, or to JOHN MITCHELL, Cryer, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living in Newtown township, Bucks county, on the 15th of September last, a bright BAY MARE, 6 or 7 years old, 14 hands high, a natural pacer, of a low carriage, marked P. on the left shoulder. Whoever takes up Mare and Thief, so that the owner may get her again, and the thief be brought to justice, shall receive TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS Reward, and reasonable charges, or One Hundred Dollars for the Mare.

THOMAS HUSTON.

BASSETTERE, (St. Christophers) October 18.

A brig which arrived last week at St. Eustatia from Cork, which place she left the 5th ult. brings the following interesting intelligence: That the united fleets of France and Spain, consisting of 60 sail and upwards, were off Start Point, on the coast of Sussex; that Sir Charles Hardy's fleet was then to the westward of Scilly; that it consisted only of 47 sail of the line and 20 frigates, in excellent order, well manned, and eager to come to an engagement, for which purpose they did all in their power to work to windward; but the wind being at east and the enemy plying close hauled to the southward prevented them for five days. The vessel that brought the intelligence left the fleets in sight of each other, the French and Spanish fleets endeavouring to avoid an engagement.

A gentleman in Cork writes to his friend in St. Eustatia, that the fleets had been in sight of each other for some days; that should numbers get the better of British valour, an invasion of that devoted island must be the consequence.

A late Martinique paper mentions, that a battle had been fought in the Channel between the united fleets of France and Spain and that of Great-Britain, which lasted eleven hours, and was the bloodiest that was ever fought at sea; that the French had three of their capital ships sunk, and the English two. Their fleet consisted of 52 sail of the line and 30 frigates, and ours of 47 sail of the line and 20 frigates.

A gentleman in town has received a letter from a correspondent in St. Eustatia, informing, that two vessels had arrived there on Thursday last from Amsterdam, the Captains of whom say, that an engagement had been fought in the Bay between the English fleet and the united fleets of France and Spain; but they could give no particulars.

PHILADELPHIA, December 1.

Extract from the *Martinique Gazette* of October 14, 1779. LIST of the combined fleets now in the Channel, commanded by M. D'Orvilliers, who sailed from Brest the third of June, with the following French ships, viz.

The Bretagne of 110 guns; Couronne 25; St. Esprit 80; Glorieux 74; Actif 74; Palmier 74; Zodiaque 74; Hercule 74; Pluton 74; Bourgoigne 74; Evie 64; Alexandre 64; Prothée 64; Indien 64; Triton 64; Ville de Paris 100; Anguille 80; Neptune 74; Conquerant 74; Scipion 74; Intrepide 74; Citoyen 74; Bien Amé 74; Destin 74; Victoire 74; St. Michael 64; Solitaire 64; Actionnaire 64; Bisarre 64; Caton 64; ten frigates; four floops; two cutters; six fireships; two bomb-ketches.

The second Division commanded by Count Guichen, and the third by M. Delatouche Treville, both Lieutenant-Generals.

The above fleet was joined on the 22d of July, under Cape Finistère, by the following Spanish ships, commanded by the Lieut. General Don Louis de Cordova.

First Division. St. Trinité 114; St. Nicholas 80; Atlas 80; Gaillard 70; Velasco 70; St. Isabelle 70; Orient 70; Septentrion 70; Monarque 70; St. Julien 70; Rufe 70.

Second Division. Lieut. Gen. Don Antonio de Ulloa. Phoenix 80; St. Joseph 70; St. Michael 70; Vigilant 70; St. Paul 70; Serieux 70; St. Raphael 70; Ange 70; St. Francois 70; St. Isidore 70; Princesse 70.

Third Division. Lieutenant-General Don Michael de Gaillon. Foudre 80; St. Francois de Paula 70; Galice 70; St. Isidore N. 70; St. Damasc 70; St. Eugene 70; St. Joachim 70; Victorieux 70; St. Pascal 70; St. Pierre 70.

Four ships from Ferrol, belonging to the squadron under the command of Don Antonio de Arze; eight frigates, and some fire-ships.

The French army ready to embark is commanded by the Count de Vaux.

First Division. Commanded by M. de Langeron, Lieut. General, Count Melfort, Marquis de Vaubecourt, Marshals of Camp. Regiment of Navarre, 2 battalions; Vexin 2; Bourbonnois 2; Couronne 2; Maine 2; Boulonnois 2.

Second Division. Commanded by the Duke de Chatelet, and the Duke d'Ayen, Marshals of Camp. The King's regiment, 4 battalions; Soissonois 2; Barrois 2; Limosin 2; Conty 2.

Third Division. Commanded by the Marquis de Lugeac, Lieutenant-General, and the Marquis de Caraman and Crussol, Marshals of Camp. Regiment of Touraine 2 battalions; Orleans 2; Savoie 2; Bearn 2; Saintonge 2; Royal Vasseaux 2.

Fourth Division. Commanded by the Duke d'Harcourt, Lieutenant-General, and the Counts Durtfort and Wal, Marshals of Camp. Regiment of Normandy 2 battalions; Lorraine 2; Royal Comtois 2; Flanders 2; Royal 2; Royal Deux-Ponts 2.

The Vanguard, commanded by the Count de Rochambeau, is composed of six battalions of Grenadiers and Chasseurs, two battalions of the regiment of Paris for the service of the artillery; part of the Legion of Nassau, 600 Hussars of Chambrand, and 200 dragoons of the regiment of Nalles. In all sixty battalions.

M. Villepatour, Marshal of Camp, commands the artillery, with M. de Billegarde, Colonel of the regiment of Toul. The Royal Corps of Engineers is commanded by M. de Fourcroy, Brigadier-General. M. Patteaux de Veymeranges, Intendant-General, and M. de l'Isle, Munitionier-General.

It is reported that the embarkation will take place at the end of this month, at St. Maloes, Honfleur and Havre, with the park of artillery at this last place; the transports will amount to 200 at Havre, 30 at Honfleur, and 300 at St. Maloes, which will make 530, besides their convoys.

Besides ammunition of all kinds, and mortars, cannon, shells, field pieces, fuscines, gabions, wool-packs, &c. they have shipped innumerable quantities of provisions, 300 cartridges for each cannon, and as many for each soldier.

At the Havre the Count de Vaux, by order of his Most Christian Majesty, invested M. Toussard with the cross of St. Louis, and appointed him one of his Aids. This young officer, being in the service of the united American States, lost one of his arms at the attack of Rhode-Island. The Marquis la Fayette and most part of the nobility belonging to the army were present at this ceremony.

Letters from Bourdeaux of the 22d of August inform, that the Jupiter, of 30 guns, sailed from Lisbon for England with Bullion, was attacked by two French frigates, who boarded and took her.

The ships that left Bourdeaux the 29th of August, before their departure, heard of the embarkation of the

troops in Brittany and Normandy, under the command of Count de Vaux.

Extract of a letter from St. Eustatia, October 29.

"Yesterday a vessel arrived here from Holland, by which we have advice that the Dutch are, by desire of the King of Prussia and other Powers, to remain neuter: They have now in the Texel 38 ships of the line, the remainder of the Seven Provinces half that number, making in the whole 57 ships, well manned. It is the general opinion here, that Holland, Denmark, Sweden, and other Powers to the Northward, will have 200 sail at sea by next spring to protect their own trade. You may depend on it there will be hot work in the European seas next spring."

Extract of a letter, dated Boston, November 18, 1779.

"Captain Harradan, (in the ship Pickering) after he left you, off Sandy Hook fell in with a ship of 14 guns, 6 pounders, a brig of 10 guns, 4 and 3 pounders, and a floop of 8 guns, 4 pounders. all letters of marque, bound from New-York to Oporto for wines; they all engaged him, when, after an action which lasted three glasses, he took all three. They fought him well: He had 8 men wounded; and he killed and wounded a number of the enemy. The Pickering has arrived safe with these three prizes."

The Pickering, in the former part of the same cruise, took the Pomona of 12 guns, which got safe into Salem; the brig Hope of 14 guns, and the Royal George cutter of 14 guns, which were sent into this port.

Saturday and Sunday arrived from St. Eustatia, the schooner Chance, Captain Knox, and the schooner—, Captain Hall, loaded with rum and salt; also a large brig from Carolina with rice. The same day arrived from a cruise, having sent four valuable prizes into port, the privateer schooner Intrepid, Captain Gardner.

On Sunday left departed this life, at an advanced age, the Reverend FRANCIS ALISON, D. D. Vice-Provost of the College of Philadelphia, after a tedious illness, which he bore with great resignation.—The College of Philadelphia has lost in him a most laborious and learned instructor; the Church of Christ a faithful Minister; and Society in general a very useful and honest man.

His Excellency the President, and the Supreme Executive Council of this Commonwealth, have issued a Proclamation, agreeable to the recommendation of Congress, appointing Thursday, the ninth instant, to be a day of public and solemn THANKSGIVING to Almighty God, for his Mercies, and of PRAYER, for the continuance of his Favour and Protection.

At an election held on the 24th of November ult. JOSEPH BLEWER, Esq; was duly elected a Member of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for the county of Philadelphia, in the room of Archibald Thomson, Esq; lately deceased.

Saturday the General Assembly of this Commonwealth adjourned till the 19th day of January next, having passed the following Acts.

1st. An Act for regulating Chimney Sweepers, within the city of Philadelphia, the district of Southwark, and the township of the Northern Liberties.

2d. An Act for raising the sum of two millions five hundred thousand dollars monthly, during eight months in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty, for the supply of the Treasury of the United States, and the Treasury of this State.

3d. An Act more effectually to prevent counterfeiting the Continental Loan-Office Certificates, the Continental Loan-Office Bills of Exchange, and the Paper Money of the United States of America, or any of them.

4th. An Act for the effectual suppression of public auctions and vendues, and to prohibit male persons, capable of bearing arms, from being pedlars or hawkers.

5th. An Act to confirm the charters and interests of the College, Academy and Charitable School of Philadelphia, and to amend and alter the charters thereof, conformable to the Revolution and to the Constitution and Government of this Commonwealth, and for erecting the same into a University.

6th. An Act to repeal part of an Act, entitled "An Act for making more equal the burthen of the public defence, and for filling up the quota of troops to be raised in this State;" and to continue for a longer time the Act, entitled "An Act to empower the Supreme Executive Council and Justices of the Supreme Court to apprehend suspected persons, and to increase the fines to which persons are liable for neglecting to perform their tour of militia duty."

7th. A Supplement to an Act for the relief of the poor.

8th. An Act for vesting the estates of the late Proprietaries of Pennsylvania in this Commonwealth.

9th. An Act for the better support of certain officers of this State; and for ascertaining the specific fines and penalties which they may incur by neglect of duty.

An ACT for the better support of certain Officers of this State, and for ascertaining the specific fines and penalties which they may incur by neglect of duty.

WHEREAS the fees of the officers of this Commonwealth, who are hereafter mentioned, as now regulated by law, are by the great rise of the prices of the necessities of life, become very inadequate to their expenses; whilst they attend the public business; which, if it be not remedied, must force the said officers to abandon their employments, or introduce great exaction or extortion, to the manifest enfeebling of the public authority, and oppression of private persons.

AND WHEREAS the specific fines and penalties to which the said officers are severally and respectively liable for neglect of duty, are generally become uncertain and insufficient; for remedy whereof,

Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That the fees of the said officers shall be estimated and paid according to the price of good merchantable wheat, in manner following; that is to say, the said fees, as they were regulated by law or practice, under the late government of Pennsylvania, before the first day of July, which was in the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and seventy-six; shall, from and after the publication of this Act, be fastened in good merchantable wheat, according and allowing that a bushel of such wheat, weighing at least sixty pounds, was formerly sold in times of war and difficulty for ten shillings.

Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That for the ease and convenience of

the person or persons by whom such fee or fees shall be payable, as well as the said officers, such person or persons liable to pay the same, may tender payment thereof, in any lawful money of this State, or of the United States of America, in a sum proportioned and equal to the value and price of such wheat, as the same from time to time shall be estimated and declared by the Representatives of the Freemen of this State, in General Assembly met.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That payment of fees in wheat, in manner aforesaid, shall extend to the fees of the Judge, Register and Marshal of the Court of Admiralty; the Secretary of the Supreme Executive Council, who is hereby granted such and the same fees as were formerly allowed in the province of Pennsylvania, to the Governor's Secretary and Clerk of the Council, the Attorney General, the Master of the Rolls, the Prothonotary of the Supreme Court, the Sheriff and Coroner of each County; the Justices of the Peace of the Orphans Court, and of the Common Pleas of each county, and the Clerks of the General Quarter Sessions, Orphans Court and Common Pleas of each county, and of the General Quarter Sessions of the city of Philadelphia; the Register for the probate of Wills and for granting Administrations in each county, who shall be entitled to like fees as were formerly due to the Register General of the province of Pennsylvania; the Recorder of Deeds; the Attorneys at Law; the persons who shall be summoned to appear as Jurors and as Witnesses, the Constables, and the Cryer of every Court, and the Naval officer, who is hereby granted equal and like fees, as were formerly allowed and due to the Naval officer under the late government of Pennsylvania; the Notaries public; the Inspectors of flour, of beef and pork, and of dead and herrings; the Collectors of Excise; the Supervisors of the Highways; the Commissioners and Assessors of the public taxes; the Regulators of party-walls and partition fences, in the city of Philadelphia, and elsewhere; the officers for regulating weights and measures; the Commissioners for paving the streets, and the Wardens of the Watch of the city of Philadelphia; the Health officer, and the officer for enforcing the laws against importing convicts and impotent persons, and his Interpreter and the assisting Physicians; the Inspectors of slaves and heading, and of timber, boards and planks; the Measurers of wheat and other corn, and of salt, in the city of Philadelphia; and the Representatives in General Assembly, and their Clerk; and the wages and mileage of the Members of the Supreme Executive Council, other than the President and Vice-President, shall be the same as the wages and mileage of the Members of Assembly, as the same were established by the laws of the late government of Pennsylvania, and since revived by an Act of this Commonwealth. Provided always, That nothing in this Act contained shall extend to any fees, which are rated by the pound, or the hundred pounds.

Provided also, That the fees of the Judge of Admiralty, including his fee for a final decree in the case of a ship or vessel, under the burthen of one hundred tons, shall be twenty-five bushels of good merchantable wheat; and in the case of a ship or vessel above the burthen of one hundred tons, shall be forty bushels of such wheat, payable however in money, as in the case of the officers aforesaid.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the several specific fines to which any of the officers or the persons summoned on juries aforesaid, were liable before the fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and seventy-six, be liable and which they shall incur for any offence or neglect of duty, shall be computed and satisfied in wheat, as in the case of fees, as aforesaid, and tendered, paid or levied in money, according to the price of such wheat from time to time, as it shall be estimated and declared by the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met as aforesaid.

JOHN BAYARD, Speaker.

Enacted into a Law at Philadelphia, on Saturday, the twenty-seventh day of November, A. D. One thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine.

THOMAS PAINE, Clerk of General Assembly.

In ASSEMBLY, November 26, 1779.

The House proceeded to fix a price on wheat, as a standard whereby to regulate the fees of certain civil officers, and after some debate thereon, agreed on Fifteen Pounds per Bushel for that purpose.

Extract from the Minutes.

THOMAS PAINE, Clerk of General Assembly.

TO BE SOLD by and of PUBLIC VENDUE, on the 15th day of December next, agreeable to the last will and testament of Daniel Levering, deceased, late of Whitpain township, Philadelphia county.

A PLANTATION, or tract of Land, containing 100 acres of good Land, on which is a sufficiency of timber and meadow, a good house, barn and other out-houses, a good apple orchard, a large number of all sorts of fruit trees, and a well of excellent never-failing water near the door; the situation is pleasant, and very convenient, having the Swede's Ford road, on the one side of it, Morris's road going through the farm, and but half a mile from Samuel Wheeler's grist and saw-mill, and some others not far distant, as also near several houses of worship of different denominations. The title is indisputable. Any person or persons inclining to view it, may apply to ISAAC MARTIN, on the premises, who will show the same. At the same time and place will be sold, a cart, plow and harrow, and a variety of other articles. The sale to begin at 12 o'clock. The conditions will be made known at the time and place of sale, by HENRY LEVERING and STEPHEN BLOOM, Executors.

Philadelphia, November 18, 1779.

WAS taken up adrift this day, near the Windmill Island, a BOAT, with several articles in it, supposed to belong to some of the market people. The owner, by applying to WILLIAM WIDDIFIELD, in Spruce-street, below the Draw-bridge, may have it again.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the Subscriber's plantation, in Deer-creek Supper hundred, Harford county, Maryland, on the 9th inst. A valuable young dark brown or rather black MARE, five years old, 14 hands and an half high, branded on the near shoulder IF, a leather on both sides of her neck, nearly opposite each other, and a mealy nose, paces and trots well, is supposed to be with food, and shod before. Whoever takes up and secures said mare, so that the owner gets her again, shall have the above reward, and if brought home reasonable charges, paid by Nov. 17, 1779. ISAIAH BALDERSTON.

use and benefit of the same seminary for ever. And to the end that the Trustees herein after named and appointed may be the better enabled to effectuate the pious and praise-worthy designs of the founders, benefactors and contributors of the said College, Academy, and Charitable School,

Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Treasurer of this State shall, yearly and every year, (until otherwise ordered by the Legislature) pay out of the public monies of this Commonwealth, to the use of the same corporation, the sum of pounds, lawful money of this Commonwealth; the same yearly sum to be subject to the disposal of the Trustees of the said corporation, to and for the use thereof forever.

Provided always, and be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the ratifying and confirming the said charter or any thing herein contained shall not extend, or be construed to extend to the confirming or establishing any of the Trustees in the said charter named, or deriving by any election or pretended election, or appointment by, from, or under them, or any of them, nor to any provost, vice provost, professor or other minister, or officer of the said seminary, other than such as are hereby or may hereafter be appointed, the said Board and the faculty being hereby dissolved and vacated, nor shall the same extend to such parts of the said charter, as in and by this Act are or may be abrogated, annulled, altered or supplied.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That from and after the passing of this Act, the superintendence and trust, together with all and singular the powers, authorities and estates, real, personal and mixed, of the said College, Academy, and charitable School, shall pass to, devolve upon, and be vested in the President of the Supreme Executive Council of this Commonwealth; the Vice President of the same Council; the Speaker of the General Assembly; the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature; the Judge of Admiralty, and the Attorney-General for the time being, in virtue of their several offices; and the senior minister in standing of the Episcopal Churches and Congregations, and the senior minister in standing of the Presbyterian Churches, and the senior minister in standing of the Lutheran Churches, and the senior minister in standing of the German Calvinist Churches; whose Churches or Houses of public worship are or shall be in the city of Philadelphia, or within two miles of the old Court-House in High-street, in the said city; together with the Honorable Benjamin Franklin, Doctor of Laws, Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of America to His Most Christian Majesty; the Honorable William Shippen, Frederick Muhlenburg, and James Searle, Esquires, Delegates in the Congress of the said United States, for Pennsylvania; the Honorable William Augustus Atlee, Esq; and the Honorable John Evans, Esq; Justices of the Supreme Court of Judicature; Timothy Matlack, Esquire, Secretary of the Supreme Executive Council of this State; David Rittenhouse, Esq; Treasurer of this State; Samuel Morris, Senior, Esquire, George Bryan, Esquire, Thomas Bond, Esquire, Doctor of Physick, and James Hutchinson, Doctor of Physick; which said civil officers, ministers of the Gospel and others herein mentioned and appointed, for and during their continuance in the said offices and stations respectively, their abode in this State and lawful capacity to act, and their successors forever hereafter, shall be, remain and continue the Trustees aforesaid, by the name, style, and title of the Trustees of the University of the State of Pennsylvania; and shall from henceforth have, hold, exercise, use and enjoy, all the powers, authorities and advantages, and the estates, rights, claims and demands of the Trustees appointed by or in pursuance of the charters of the said corporation, or either of them, instead of the said Trustees appointed by, or deriving under the said charter, or pretending to do so; in trust nevertheless for the proper use of the said University forever.

Provided always, That if any Trustee of said University shall take any charge or office under the said Trustees, other than that of Treasurer, his place shall thereby be vacated, and in the case of a minister of the Gospel, the next minister in seniority of the same denomination shall succeed him, such seniority to be accounted from the time of settlement of such person as minister of a congregation in or near the said city.

Provided also, That in case the choice of a new Trustee in the room and stead of any of the persons last named, or their successors; shall be disallowed by the House of Assembly within six months, the Trustees shall be obliged to make another choice.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That instead of the oath or affirmation, and declaration, which was enjoined and required to be taken and made by the second, or additional charter herein before referred to, of the said corporation, by the Trustees, Provost, Vice-Provost, and Professors of the said College, Academy, and charitable School, which oath or affirmation, and declaration, being totally inconsistent with the independence and Constitution of this Commonwealth, are hereby abrogated and repealed; the said Trustees herein before appointed, and their successors, and the Provost, Vice-Provost and professors, and every of them hereafter to be appointed, in such manner and form as herein is directed and required, before he or they enter upon the duties of their trust or office, shall before two Justices of the Peace of the city of Philadelphia, or of some county of this State, take and subscribe the oath or affirmation prescribed by the fourth section of the Constitution of this Commonwealth to be taken by the officers of this State, and also, the oath or affirmation of allegiance, directed to be taken by the same officers, in and by the seventh and eighth sections of an Act of Assembly, made and passed the fifth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight, entitled, "A further supplement to the Act, intitled, An Act for the further security of Government," and shall also take an oath or affirmation, for the faithful discharge of their trust or office aforesaid.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all and every the clause and clauses in the said charter, wherein and whereby the Trustees of the said College, Academy, and charitable School, are directed and enjoined

to make their Rules, Ordinances and Statutes, not repugnant to the laws in force in the kingdom of Great-Britain, nor to the laws in force in the Province of Pennsylvania, be, and they are hereby annulled, repealed and made void, and the Trustees herein and hereby appointed are required, and enjoined to review the Rules, Ordinances and Statutes, heretofore made by the former Trustees of the said seminary, which, so far as they are repugnant to the constitution and laws of the State, are hereby repealed, and to frame the same if necessary, and all Rules, Ordinances and Statutes, hereafter to be made, consistent with the constitution and laws of this Commonwealth.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the business of the said corporation shall and may be transacted, performed and determined by the major vote of a meeting of seven or more of the Trustees appointed by this act, and their successors, duly notified and called, other than the choice of new Trustees, the nominating and constituting or the dismissing of the future Provost, Vice-Provost, or Professors, or any of them, or the alienation or leasing of real estates for more than seven years, or any extraordinary and new expenditure of the income or other personal estate of the said corporation, or the altering any salary, or the granting degrees to the scholars of the said university, or to other persons, or to the making any ordinance, statute or bye-law; which several enumerated acts and doings may be transacted and performed by a majority of at least eleven of the said Trustees, duly notified and convened as aforesaid, and not otherwise.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the clause in the first charter of the said corporation, whereby the Trustees thereof were limited to be inhabitants of Pennsylvania, residing within five miles of the Academy and School aforesaid, although licence was given in the said charter to set up the same at any place within the said province, which the said Trustees should judge to be most convenient, so far as the same clause limits the appointment of Trustees to persons residing within five miles of the said Academy and School, be, and the same is hereby annulled, repealed and made void.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Trustees herein before appointed, and their successors, shall and may ask, demand, sue for, recover and receive all evidences, mortgages, specialties, deeds and instruments, and all papers, books and records of the said corporation, and all debts, dues and demands to the same owing, belonging, accruing or appertaining.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Civil Officers, Ministers of the Gospel and other persons, by this act constituted and appointed Trustees of the said University, and their successors, duly chosen, nominated and appointed, be one community body politic and corporate, to have perpetual succession and continuance for ever, by the name, style and title aforesaid; and that by the same name, they shall be capable and able in law to sue and be sued, have and make a common seal, and the same at their pleasure to break and alter, to make rules and statutes, and to do every thing necessary and needful for the good government and perfect establishment of the said University; and the Provost, Vice-Provost and Professors, hereafter to be appointed and constituted by the Trustees aforesaid, shall be named, styled and entitled the Provost, Vice-Provost and Professors of the same University, and the name, style and title of the Body or Faculty, composed of the said Provost, Vice-Provost and Professors, shall be the Provost, Vice-Provost and Professors of the University of the State of Pennsylvania.

And be it enacted, &c. That the said Trustees shall, at all times when required, submit the books, accounts and economy of the said corporation to the free examination of visitors, to be appointed from time to time by the Representatives of the Freemen of this Commonwealth, in General Assembly met.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by the PRINTERS hereof,

Poor Richard's
POCKET ALMANACK,
For the YEAR of our LORD 1780.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by the PRINTERS hereof,

POOR RICHARD'S ALMANACK,
For the YEAR of our LORD 1780.

Philadelphia Manufacture.

TO BE SOLD by the Subscriber, at his Manufactory in South-Alley, between Market and Arch-streets, and between Fifth and Sixth-streets, on Hudson's Square, an Assortment of Coatings, Blanketing, Saggathies, Jeans, Everlastings, &c. Spinners employed as usual, by
15w. SAMUEL WETHERILL, Junior.

IMPORTED, and to be SOLD by
HARMAN AND LEWIS,

At their Store, near the Draw-Bridge,
CHOICE CLARET in Hogheads, in prime order for bottling; white and brown Linnens, Checks, Cambricks, Lawns, Lace, Knives and Forks, &c.
N. B. They will give the highest Price for empty Claret Bottles.

TAKEN up, on Tuesday the 9th of November instant, A dark brown HORSE. The owner, proving his property and paying charges, may have him again, by applying to the Subscriber living in the District of Southwark, Philadelphia county, near the Swedes Church.
PETER MATTON.

WHEREAS a certain person, by the name of John Johnson, came to the house of the subscriber, in Peters township, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, about the middle of October last, and left on terms with the subscriber a large dark bay GELDING, about 15 hands high, with a short tail, a small star in his face, a small white spot on one side of his rump, paces and trots, and four years old past, which horse is supposed to be stolen; therefore the owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be sold by the 1st of January next to defray the expenses.
Nov. 11, 1779. JOHN LAMMON.

In CONGRESS, October 30, 1779.
RESOLVED, That the Managers be directed to make sale of the Tickets of the Third Class of the Lottery of the United States without delay; that the drawing thereof commence the first day of March next, and be completed as soon as may be; and that the tickets then unfold be the property and at the risk of the said States.
Extra from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Lottery-Office, November 2, 1779.
IN Consequence of the above Resolve the Managers give this public notice, that on the first day of March next the Drawing of the Lottery will commence at the Old City Vendue Store, and be continued from day to day with all possible expedition until finished. Such persons therefore as choose to become purchasers are to apply before said date, at the different Offices throughout the United States.
[The Printers in the different States are requested to publish the above, and continue it till the first of March.]

November 12, 1779.

A SCHOOLMASTER is wanted in the town of Darby. A person properly qualified to teach a number of Scholars will meet with good encouragement, by applying to
HENRY HAYES, Lsq. in Darby aforesaid.

Grand Lodge, Philadelphia, November 16, 1779.
THE Officers of the different Lodges of the most ancient and honourable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons under the Grand Warrant of Pennsylvania, are hereby required to attend a General Communication, to be held in Philadelphia, at the Grand Lodge in Lodge-Alley, on Monday, the 20th of December next, at the Hour of Ten in the Forenoon, agreeable to a late Resolve of the Grand Lodge.

By Order of the Right Worshipful Grand Master,
WILLIAM SMITH, Grand Secretary.

TO BE SOLD,

A FARM in West-Calm, Chester county, containing 200 acres, with the allowance; good buildings, a good orchard, and excellent timber. For terms, enquire at the Comptrol, or of the subscribers, on the premises.
JOHN MARTIN.

Imported in several vessels lately from LONDON and the WEST-INDIES, and to be disposed of by

James Budden, T. Lawrence, & Co.

At their COMMISSION STORE in Front-street, near the corner of Market-street, formerly occupied by Budden & Staker.

A neat assortment of MERCHANDISE.

THEY have opened this Store with an intention of receiving all kinds of Goods to dispose of on Commission, and which they flatter themselves, by a constant and diligent attention, to execute in such manner, as to give satisfaction to those who may be pleased to favour them with business.

The Goods they have at present to dispose of, and which they will do by wholesale and retail, consist of the following Articles, viz. Superfine cloths of a variety of colours, with shalloons and trimmings to match them; Cassimers of different colours; Forest cloths; Striped and plain Wiltons; Fashionable striped coatings; Buff, cloth-coloured and olive corduroys; Calicoes and chintzes; Scarlet and white braces and flannels; Jeans, fustians and sattinets; Irish linens; Black, white and coloured Barcelona handkerchiefs; Santos, modes and serians; Black everlasting; Black and white gauze; Prunella; Mullins; Scotch threads; Sewing silks; Clouting diapers; Metal coat and vest buttons, of various kinds; together with a variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate.

They have also to dispose of, a large quantity of Hard Ware; several hogheads of Muscovado Sugar, of the first quality; and a quantity of single refined Leaf Sugar.

FIFTY DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or stolen, on Thursday, the 4th instant, from the subscriber, in Tiedyston, Chester county, a sorrel HORSE, about seven years old, with a bold face, trots and canters well, can pace a travel, about 14 hands high, whitish mane and tail, and white hairs all over his body. Shod all round, a little droop rumped, and is apt to slip his bridle; thought to have some kind of a brand on his near buttock. Whoever secures said horse, so that his owner may have him again, shall receive the above reward, if found 15 miles from home, if nearer, TWENTY DOLLARS, and reasonable charges, paid by
Nov. 9, 1779. DAVID JONES.

CAME to the plantation of the Subscriber, living in Northampton township, Bucks county, about the beginning of October last, A GREY HORSE, about 12 years old, and about 13 hands high, a natural trotter, shod before. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.
Nov. 12, 1779. JOHN KROESSEN.

TAKEN up, by the Subscriber, on the 30th of October last, TWO STRAY MARES, one a black, about 14 hands and an half high, about six years old; the other a bay, has lost the sight of her right eye, and is something older than the black. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take them away.
Germantown, Nov. 12, 1779. FREDERICK MEHL.

WAS taken up on Monday, the first instant, a black COW, middle sized, crooked horns, a short tail, white bag, a slit in her right ear. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be sold in three weeks from this date, by PHILIP WUTZ, living on William Shipley's place, between the two and three mile stones on Wissahickon road.
November 16, 1779.

JOHN BENEZET

Has for SALE, at the north east corner of Front and Pine-streets, A FEW PIPES of MADEIRA WINE, of the first quality; also a quantity of opium: Said Benezet continues to purchase Loan-Office Certificates bearing interest payable in France; likewise Bills on the Commissioners for interest due on such Certificates: He has to dispose of a Bill on Annapolis for £256 2 9.

Iron Wire, of different Sizes, and Knitting-needles, by the Groce,

TO BE SOLD BY
JAMES TRUEEMAN,
In ELBOW-LANE, near THIRD-STREET. *6w.

CAME to Cadmus Forge, in York county, some time in 1778, a Black MARE, branded on the near side C. A. blind of the off eye; was then advertised. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay a small charge, and take her away.
WILLIAM ALEXANDER.